GILMORE'S GARDEN.- Concert. Offenbach

Index to Aoverngemente.

AMUSEMENTS—3d Page—5th and 6th columns
BANKING HOUSES AND BANKERS—7th Page—6th column.
BOAND AND ROOMS—3d Page—1st and 2d columns.
BUSINESS CHANCES—7th Page—4th column.
BUSINESS NOTICES—7th Page—6th column.
CORPORATION NOTICES—7th Page—6th column.
DENTISTRY—6th Page—4th column.
DIVIDEND NOTICES—7th Page—6th column. DIVIDEND NOTICES-7th Page-6th column DRESSMAKING AND MILLINERY-3d Page-1st column. DEESSMAKING AND BILLINERI - 22 Tays - 15 COUNTY - 22 Tays - 15 Tay Houses and Farms Wanted—6th Page—4th column.
INCLE CREAM—7th Page—6th column.
INCLE CREAM—7th Page—6th column.
INCLE CREAM—7th Page—2d and 3d columns.
LEGIC CREAM—8th Page—3d Page—6th column.
LEGIC NOTICES—6th Page—3d column.
MARILE AND SLATE MANTELS—6th Page—3d column.
MISCELLANEOUS—8th Page—6th column.
MISCELLANEOUS—8th Page—6th column.
NEW PUBLICATIONS—6th Page—3d column.
REAL ESTATE FOR SALE—CITY—6th Page—4th column.
COUNTRY—6th Page—4th column: AUCTION SALES—CITY—6th Page—4th column.
TO ERCHANGE—6th Page—4th column.

Page—4th column; 10 Exchange of the column.

Sales by Auction—7th Page—6th column.

Situations Wanted—Males—3d Page—4th column;

Females—3d Page—4th, 5th, and 6th columns.

Special Notices—5th Page—6th column.

Steamboars and Kalledoads—2d Page—5th and 6th columns; 3d Page—1st column.

Steamboars And Kalledoads—2d Page—5th and 6th columns; 3d Page—1st column.

Steamboars Action—3d Page—4th column.

Steamboars—6th Page—4th column.

Teacters—6th Page—6th column.

To Let—City Profesty—6th Page—4th column;

Brooklyn—6th Page—4th column; Country—6th Page—4th column;

Business Nonces.

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New-Dork Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

FRIDAY, JUNE 9, 1876.

THE NEWS THIS MOUNING.

Foreign.-Count Andrassy has been invited to Ems. = The Servian Government has been dissuaded from going to war by Russia, ==== George

Domestic .- Headquarters for the various Presidential candidates are opening in Cincinnati. Gov. Cheney of New-Hampshire has been inaugurated; his message shows the finances of the State in good condition.

Congness -In the Senate yesterday Mr. Morrill of Vermont and Mr. Booth spoke against the Silver bill, Mr. Sherman in favor of it. ____ In the House, Mr. Tarbox made a parliamentary attack on Mr. Blaine and was badly worsted.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.-The Aldermen asked the Governor to act without delay in regard to the Fire Commissioners, and resolved to investigate the Department of Buildings, - Reformatory institutions, prison discipline, insanity, and crime were gress. === The Board of Apportionment authorized the issue of \$1,000,000 in bonds for the Brooklyn Bridge. === The Rambler, Idler, Comet. Arrow, and Mad Cap won the prizes in the New-York Yacht Club regatta. = Idalia, Freebooter, Lloyd's Asteroid coit, and Bertram won the Jerome Park races. = Cochran, McLean & Co. obtained = Of claims against Hoyt, Spragues & Co., \$8,000,000 have been presented and \$3,000,-000 proved; a dividend of 10 per cent will be paid. — Gold, 1123, 11278, 1123. Gold value of the legal-tender dollar at the close, 88710 cents. Stocks moderately active and irregular, closing generally higher.

THE WEATHER.—The Government report predicts clouds and local rains. ____ In this city yesterday the day was very warm and sunny; thermometer, 72°, 81°, 70°. ____ The local indications are that good weather will continue within a radius of 100 miles until Sunday.

Readers of THE TRIBUNE leaving town or traveling for the Summer can have the paper mailed to them, postpaid, for \$1 per month, the address being changed whenever desired. Requests for a change of address should always mention the edition (Daily, Weekly, or Semi-Weekly), and both old and new addresses.

Negotiations for the diplomatic conference at Ems proceed slowly. Meanwhile the situation in Turkish affairs is somewhat improving, since the Servian Government has declared that it will not enter into hostilities.

At Cincinnati the advance guard are already on the ground. Mr. Conkling's friends appear to be making the most earnest demonstrations, and are assisted by Senator Jones, whose arrangements promise hospitality to delegates on the bonanza scale.

Blaine investigation yesterday amounted to little either way. Even the desperate attempt of Mr. Tarbox to raise an excitement under the guise of a personal explanation failed of success. The enemies of Mr. Blaine are running short of fuel.

Chief-Justice Daly's address before the Prison Reform Congress is of especial value, as it gives high legal opinion on the subject of the insanity plea in murder cases. He thinks that the question of insanity ought not to be submitted to the jury.

Economy is the roling motive in the suggestions of Gov. Chency's message. He urges that the meetings of the New-Hampshire Legislature be biennial instead of annual. If the change should be made, the indirect saving. by the passage of fewer unwise laws, is likely to amount to more even than the direct re-

The movement of the Aldermen to stir up Gov. Tilden about the removal of the Fire Commissioners is probably meant for political effect and designed to have some influence upon the choice at St. Louis. The underwriters of this city have, however, been well contented with the Fire Department, and do not sympathize with the efforts that are made the insurance companies were included in the \$680,000. As the aggregate receipts during to admit that the energetic evangelist can do the measure. He concludes by suggesting "an active cooperation with the United States Coast Survey, as an institution most thoroughly acquainted with the system

at intervals to substitute placemen and politicians for its trained officers.

Yesterday's lively breezes were unusually propitious for the annual race of the New-York Yacht Club. Mere drifting, or yachts becalmed as if at anchor, though with all sails set, has been the record in several previous years. On land as well as on water it was a favorable day for out-door sports, and the Jerome Park races were of peculiar interest, the sold turfmen being generally disappointed, as the winning horses had not been favorites.

Details concerning the suspension of a large dry goods firm indicate that the failure was more a result of old losses than an effect of the present condition of business. It is also a very favorable circumstance that the firm only asks for an extension, and hopes to pay in full. The failures of the present are very different from those of the panie; an opportunity being presented for comparison in the steps just announced for the settlement of Hoyt, Spragues & Co.'s affairs, in which the claims presented amounted to \$8,000,000, though only \$3,000,000 have been proved, and the referee recommends a dividend of ten per cent.

Gentlemen on the Tilden ticket last Fall in this State openly admitted that if the election had come ten days later, the school question and the action of the secret societies thereon would have defeated them. Gov. Hayes everywhere attributed his success to the influence of the school question in Ohio politics. Gen. Grant recognized the same powerful influence in his Des Moines speech, and Mr. Blaine made a shrewder bid for it in his proposed amendment to the Constitution. Now comes an address from the "Amer-"ican Alliance," which describes itself as based on the principle of Americans ruling America. It recommends that American-born citizens only be elected to official positions of high trust, and demands the use of the Bible in the public schools. Apparently this is the society which John Y. Foster discovered, and has affiliated with it the similar societies which have been organized throughout the country, and the workings of which were so palpably felt in last Fall's elections. The address intimates that in the event of unsatisfactory Presidential nominations, the American Alliance proposes a National Convention on the Fourth of July. It is an open secret that whatever influence it has prior to that time is thrown, in accordance with the Foster letter, in favor of Mr. Blaine.

THE GENEVA AWARD.

There is danger of action in Congress which will not only discredit our country in the eyes of the world, but will involve international onsequences of a very serious and unfortunate nature. The bill of the majority of the Judiciary Committee of the House of Repreentatives for the distribution of the surplus Alabama money is now under discussion. It proposes to repudiate the judgment of the Geneva tribunal and set aside the conclusions by which the United States, in accepting the decision of the arbitrators, virtually bound itself to stand. The case is a very plain one. In submitting its claims against Great Britain this country asked damages first for the direct losses occasioned by the destruction of vessels and cargoes by the Confederate cruisers; secondly, for the cost of pursuing these cruisers; thirdly, for the transfer of our commerce to foreign flags; fourthly, for tience and credulity of the people, the payment of war risks; and fifthly, for the prolongation of the war. The third, fourth, and fifth classes constituted the "indirect claims," which after they had nearly caused the failure of the arbitration, were finally ruled out by the unanimous judgment of the tribunal. The second class was afterward disallowed by the arbitrators. There remained then only the claims for direct losses by the capture of vessels and cargoes, and these were reached, it will be remembered, with the acquiescence of the United States, and then came the question how much Great Britain ought to pay. It was answered by taking our itemized bill, adding something for interest, and awarding a lump sum, to be distributed by us among the parties whose claims it represented. Is it not clear that the United States Government thus became the recipient of a trust, and was obliged, in justice, honor, and common decency to pay the money to those, and to those only, to whom the tribunal awarded it? Yet this is just what the United States hesi-

tates to do. It first excluded from participation in the award every insurance company which could not show that its whole business during the war, so far as war risks went, was unprofitable; and as there remains a considerable surplus after satisfying the claims of owners of vessels and cargoes captured by the Alabama, Florida and Shenandoah, the Judiciary Committee now recommends payment, first to the sufferers from the depredations of cruisers for which the tribunal held Great Britain not to be responsible; secondly to those who paid war-premiums; and then, if there should be anything left, to the insurance companies pro rata. In other words, it is proposed to pay two classes of claims which the arbitrators disallowed (including some of the indirect claims which England would not even submit to arbitration), and to give the insurance companies, whom the tribunal placed upon the same footing as the private owners, only a share in a contingent remainder. It is a well known principle of law that "an insurer who "has paid the owner as for a total loss is entitled to be subrogated to all the rights of the assured in respect of the subject matter of the insurance." It makes no difference whether he has gained or lost by his business in the long run; by the mere act of paying the sum named in the policy he acquires all the right which the owner would have had to the property if it had not been destroyed. In his recent speech on this subject in the House of Representatives the Hon, Elijah Ward quoted an apposite statement of Daniel Webster's: "There is no more universal maxim of law and justice throughout the civilized and commercial world than that an underwriter who has paid a loss on ship or merchandise to the owner is entitled to whatever may be received from the property. His right accrues by the very act of payment. And if the property or its proceeds be afterward recovered in whole or in part, whether the recovery be from the sea, from captors, or from the justice of foreign States, such recovery is for the benefit of the underwriter." The principle indeed is too well established to admit of any dispute. It

itemized bill for damages presented by the United States and paid by Great Britain.

We have plumed ourselves upon the Geneva Arbitration as a new departure in the settlement of international disputes. A Committee of Congress is deliberating upon a project for the establishment of a permanent international tribunal. Is it conceivable that with this threatened action of Congress staring them in the face other nations will be eager to enter into such an arrangement with us? There is only one honorable course for us to pursue,that is to distribute the money according to the decision of the tribunal. Then if there is anything left, if it appears that we charged for more damages than we could prove, the surplus ought to be returned to Great Britain. That is the way an honest man acts when he has collected more than his due.

KEEP COOL.

There never was so good a time to keep perfectly cool and avoid worry and fret, and loss of temper, as the present. For even professional politicians, and the men who have substantial interests, as they think, involved in the great questions to be settled at Cincinnati and St. Louis, it will pay in the end to exercise a fair degree of self-restraint and preserve an equal mind. And everybody else ought certainly to keep cool. It does not pay, and there is really no inducement, although there may be frequent and abundant provocation, to do anything else. The political situation is very exciting to persons ce excitable temperaments. For the nomination of each party there are candidates and candidates; a great hu ly-burly of them pushing and pushed for the leading place amid much confusion and noise and a great raising of dust. There are charges and counter charges, rumors and refutations of ramors, denunciations and denials, investigations, vindications, and what not; and all for what? Simply that some one may be nominated or hindered from being nominated for the Presidency. Let us all possess our souls in patience, and make up neither help nor hinder it by engaging in heated discussion and getting red in the face. Some one of the gentlemen who have been it. Let us hope he will be, if not an ideal candidate, one at any rate whose candidacy will not disgrace the party that nominates him. So too some one doubtless of those prominently named for the St. Louis nomination will carry off that prize. Let us hope in that case also the selection will be one which will do honor to the judgment and discretion of the great party that makes the nomination. And in any event, whether either or both Conventions make their choice from the list of prominent names, or go out and take up some Great Unknown, let us try to believe that both will recognize the popular demand for candidates of well known ability and integrity, and will respond to it in their action.

The People can afford to wait and look on calmly. The nominations will be made by delegates, and the delegates are for the most part active politicians who are aiming only at success. That may not be an encouraging view of it, but there is encouragement in the thought that the politicians have been learning semething during the past three or four years and among the things learned is that the People are not going to vote tickets this year simply on account of the label. The managers of the Conventions are fully aware that they cannot safely try experiments on the pathat they must offer names actually worthy of confidence and support if they would succeed. It is not probable that a majority of the members of either party will be entirely satisfied with the party nomination. Personal preferences and predilections have to be sacrificed in any event. The consolation we may derive from the circumstances of the existing situation is that both the great parties have been compelled to defer to the unmistakable wholesome rule shall be wholly denied by both the great parties. But even should both defy public sentiment and offer for the suffrages of the voters candidates of questionstill remains the alternative for the large number of conscientions voters who are not bound by partisanship, to put another ticket in the field and establish the beginnings of a new force in politics at the same time that they register their protest against existing de-

moralization. Just now we may have our favorite candidates and our neighbors may have theirs; we may be quite convinced that the success of our favorite is essential to good government and the perpetuity of free institutions; and our neighbor may be equally certain that ruin impends if his favorite is not successful; but havn't we been through all this before? The Republic lives, and we grow wiser, or ought to. We shall be drawing away from the excitements of the Conventions in a few days, and the things which seem large and important to us now will resume their old proportions, or smaller. Then of course we shall encounter still greater temptations to passionate and angry discussion and hot disputes, which a few months later will likewise fall back into juster relations and seem very petty and small. The country goes on very well, and will continue to. The ultimate good sense and honesty of the People can be safely trusted. All we to do is to keep cool, and not only act honestly and conscientiously ourselves, but believe that our opponents may be equally hon-

est, conscientious, and sincere. ENGLISH AND AMERICAN RAILROADS. Returns of American railway traffic for May compare somewhat strangely with the latest returns from English railways. The Economist of the 27th ult. gives returns of receipts for the week ending May 20, and from Jan. 1 to that date. Every railway except two shows a decrease in the earnings of the last week reported, as compared with the corresponding week in 1875, and only six of the railways show any increase on the gross receipts from Jan. 1 to May 20. These six are the London and South-Western, the Manchester, Sheffield and Lincolnshire, the Metropolitan District, the Midland, the Great Western, and the North British, and their aggregate excess of receipts in 1876 over the same period in 1875 is only about \$400,000. On the other hand the decrease of receipts during four months and three weeks is so great that the net decrease is about \$725,000. This is not a considerable loss; indeed, it is less than one per cent of gross earnings. But the remarkwas recognized by the counsel on both sides, in able fact is that nearly all the roads show their arguments at Geneva. Finally-and this some decrease in receipts, and that this de-

that week were less than \$4,900,000, the decrease is over 12 per cent.

Our latest American returns are much more encouraging. Eight of them report earnings not later than the latest British reports, and eleven for the full month of May. aggregate earnings in May, 1876, are \$4,346,-905, and during the same weeks in 1875, the same roads earned only \$3,843,064 The net increase, \$503,841. is over eleven per cent. Moreover, only nine out of nineteen roads show any decrease. Thus the returns are as favorable as the English returns are unfavorable. From Jan. 1 to latest date sixteen of the nineteen roads show an increase of reccipts, and the net increase of all the roads amounts to \$2,623,765, or more than thirteen per cent.

In view of the fact that the American roads are at this time engaged in a very destructive contest for the supremacy, which, while it directly involves only two or three of the railways included above, causes unprecedentedly low through rates over nearly all the roads reporting, the contrast between American and English traffic returns is the more remarkable. It can hardly be supposed that the competition has caused so great an increase of business as to more than balance a decline of rates from 35 or 40 cents to 18 or 20 cents per 100 pounds on grain from Chicago to New-York, for example. Whatever else may be doubted, it is certain that the general traffic of the country, measured in quantities, has not increased from 80 to 100 per cent because of low rates.

The explanation is to be found in part, no doubt, in the fact that the extremely low through rates invite larger shipments to and from terminal points, at local rates, which have not been reduced largely if at all. Thus in order to get the benefit of the sharp competition from Chicago eastward, a larger quantity of grain is moved over the roads leading into Chicago, perhaps at the highest local rates. The same influence causes increased local traffic on the roads employed in delivery to consumers our minds that whatever happens we can from New-York, Boston, or other Eastern termini. But this cause, a moment's reflection will show, cannot have produced a very material increase in the general traffic. The marnamed for the Cincinnati nomination will get | ket for wheat or corp, cattle or provisions, is not greatly enlarged by low rates, excepting as those rates facilitate exportation, and no search of statistics is needed to prove that there has been no surprising increase of ex-

ports of domestic products. It seems difficult to avoid the conclusion that general traffic in Great Britain is even more severely affected by the hard times than it is in this country. This inference, quite opposed to the commonly received opinion, does not yet rest on so broad an examination of facts as to place it beyond doubt, but it is in some degree confirmed, at least, by other statistical evidence. Commerce, like population, is ordinarily subject to less rapid changes in England than in this country. It is quite possible that, with the balance between demand and supply more closely adjusted there than here, a disturbance of the equilibrium is the more severely felt in Great Britain, at least for the time.

CHEAP TELEGRAPHING AGAIN. We join very heartily in the congratulations which Mr. Orton is receiving on having solved the Peoria difficulty by declaring that the citizens of that town should have telegraphic facilities just as cheap-although there is no rival company there—as citizens of adjacent towns which enjoy the services of both companies. But if Orton wishes to meet the situation in a manner worthy of his past repute as a telegraphic manager, and to hold the confidence of the

make Peoria the rule and not the exception. Why, for instance, should a public spirited telegraph manager hesitate to meet the challenge as to low rates during the Convention at Cincinnati? Thousands of influential Republicans from all quarters of the country will be there. Can Mr. Orton afford to have at last reduced by a decision that Great impulse for political improvement and reform. these gentlemen charged by his company for meipal subjects considered by the Prison Con-The Board of Apportionment author-of only three of them. This result was purer politics, for higher standards of morality, which the rival company requires? We have, for more dignified administration and more undoubtedly, a selfish reason for urging the point, since the press is largely benefited by these reductions. But the interest which calls for them is a much wider one, and we do not believe the Western Union can afford to igable character or doubtful position, there nore it. A great corporation like this holds its power only by virtue of doing as good work and as chean as anybody else. If it can't do this it must abdicate. If it consents to do it only when it is driven into it by the threats of building rival lines, it loses all the moral advantage of frankly meeting the public demand. Mr. Orton is too sagacious not to see this, and we do not believe that he will consent to let his directors overrule him and prevent the extension to all points of the policy adopted at

DR. TYNG'S TENT.

The Rev. Dr. Tyng, jr., whe her he is to be classed among his Episcopal brethren as Low, High, or High and Dry, is a gentleman of great activity in the ministry, and of infinite resources. The Church of the Holy Trinity, of which he is the rector, remains in the regular diocese, while it maintains a diocese of its own. It is quite ready to adopt whatever methods of the "sects" it may deem useful in the dissemination of the gospel, even as Dr. Tyng, jr., is ready, or has been, to preach in any hospitable pulpit. Its last device is the erection on Thirtyfourth-st., near Sixth-ave., of what is called a Gospel Tent, large enough to accommodate a congregation of nearly 3,000 persons; and here during the Summer the prayers and preaching will be free to all comers. Dr. Tyng, jr., will conduct the services according, we presume, to such ritual as to him may seem most desirable, and it is intimated that Mr. Rainsford, an English elergyman, will assist. Whether these proceedings of Dr. Tyng, jr., will commend themselves to the Bishop of the diocese is a matter, we fancy, of small importance to the rector of the Holy Trinity or to his parishioners. The Doctor may or may not become again liable to a public and official reprimand, but his fear of ecclesiastical discipline is so limited that he will probably be left severely alone. The Bishop of New-York is the wisest of men, and there will be no martyrdom within his jurisdiction while it can possibly be avoided. If Dr. Potter had been Archbishop of Canterbury when John and Charles Wesley betook themselves to preaching in the fields and churchyards, it is doubtful whether there would ever have been any Methodist Church, though there might have been a great many Methodists within the Church itself. Considering the matter from a non-ecclesias-

tical point of view, we may safely wish Dr. Tyng, jr., and his colaborers a fruitful season m their Thirty-fourth-st. pavilion. There is little danger of over-preaching and praying within the precincts of the Metropolitan Police. It is hardly enough for the tepid good-naturedly

sible for him to fail of doing much good. Certainly if the erring will not come to the Church the Church must go to the erring. There are those to whom as a matter of taste all "irregular" proceedings are disagreeable, and who see no need of putting up a "Gospel Tent" in Thirty-fourth-st. or anywhere else. They have their doubts of the efficacy of camp-meetings or of "revival" services-they prefer to meet within the four walls and below the roof of a consecrated edifice, or, at any rate, under its protecting shadow. They should remember, however, that these extra-mural services are as old as Christianity itself. The very first Christian preaching was field preaching, and the first worship of our faith was celebrated in the highways and byways. If Dr. Tyng, jr., should be so fortunate as to make any converts in his tent, as he probably will, a portion of them at least will go over with him to the Holy Trinity when the tent is struck next Autumn; and if the remainder should drift into what precisians contemptuously call "meeting-"houses," we hope that no harm will come of it. Better there on Sunday than in some places which we might mention, or in some which are unmentionable. The most prosperous churches are those which find something for every earnest man to do in the vineyard; and it is always disheartening to see the very men turned adrift who should be most earnestly entreated to stay. This is a secular opinion, but it may be a sound one nevertheless. So all good success to Dr. Tyng, jr., and his tent!

Possibly one good result may come of all this

mania for investigation and counter-investigation, this periodical discharge of affidavits and statements at some luckless candidate, these solemn inquiries into the past history and political anteedents of army mules, and these thrilling tales of midnight assignations over railroad bonds. It may be that by the time the conventions come the past records of the candidates will have been so thoroughly raked over that there will be no more raking to do and the campaign may settle down into the discussion of its issues, if it is to have any, and not be occupied with balancing rival masses of scandal, and trying to decide which weighs the most and who ought to be made to kick the beam. But-horrible thought! Suppose the Great Unknown should achieve success with his bashful part, and it should be discovered that he had relations with brigs, army mules, and other piratical craft, or even had a brother whose name was John and who was interested in railroads. The investigation play would be played all over again, with endless variations, interludes, and tableaus, and we should have a campaign of endless mud and aiddavits. There is one feature about all this business that strikes one strangely, and that is the jaunty and light-hearted way in which both newspapers and individuals set about blackening characters in party or personal interests. It has usually been supposed that established character was a thing to be respected, and not to be undermined by loose charges and flippant insinuations, until the public forgets that assertion is not proof and insinuation is not evidence. It ought to be an unpleasant duty at any time to be compelled to expose and denounce even where exposure and denunciation are deserved and needed, but to journalists of a certain class there seems to be a ghoulish pleasure in doing their best to destroy the accumulated reputation of years of honor and fidelity simply for a temporary and uncertain political advantage.

A performance which has just come to light in India shows that, in spite of caste and creed, the people are rapidly acquiring some of the finer forms of European civilization. The Hindoo brain is acute and inventive in the line of personal interest, and the fact that a certain class of men, in all Christian countries, manage to live comfortably without doing any kind of work, is no sooner made known than the native endeavors to solve the same problem for nimself. Near the city of Bangalore, four men and a boy suddenly made their appearance, established five different toll-stations on the highways, and boldly claimed their dues on all the native animals public which he has so long enjoyed, let him and vehicles entering the city. They were in umform, they conspicuously posted up their rates and regula tions, and called the attention of the people to this notice: "If any disturbance be made, a fine of 10 rupees or else 15 days' imprisonment," Of course the poor people paid without a murmur, and the four men and one boy of talent took in about \$15 daily. For a whole fortnight the new laws were operative: then the Governor of Bangalore happened to hear of the matter and ordered an examination. The result was the instant abolition of the toll-stations and the imprisonment of the amateur officials. But if such things are done in the green wood of Anglicized India, what may not be done in the dry ?

> The annual report of the Massachusetts Labor Bureau, from which the main statistics were recently presented in THE TRIBUNE, contains also some suggestive facts as to the relation of rent and other costs of living to the wages of the working classes-While in the cities the daily wages of male workmen may be nearly averaged at \$2, throughout the State they do not exceed \$1 33. The rental paid on a total average is between a fourth and a fifth of the income, but almost twice as high rent is paid in Boston as in some of the rural towns; and while in general 23 per cent of the male workmen are house owners, in Boston this is only the case with 9 per cent. But in Westfield and Springfield there is the highest average cost of living. A carious circumstance shown by the returns is that where the head of the family works alone and his wife and children receive no wages, he earns more than when either wife or children are at work; and that when he is thus assisted by both wife and children he earns the least.

PERSONAL.

An equestrian statue to Philip-Augustus is to be erected by the City of Paris. It will be finished in 1878.

The Rev. W. H. Milman, a son of the late Dean Milman, will be appointed, it is said, Bishop of Cal-The Rev. Stephen Thurston was elected

President of the Bangor (Me.) Theological Seminary on It is proposed to present a life-size marble statue of Mr. John Bright to the Manchester City Council, to be placed in the City Hall.

Prof. Emory Washburn, who has occupied a chair in the Harvard Law School for 20 years, will retire at the close of the present term.

Ernest Renan, the author of the "Life of esus" and other works, has published a volume of Philosophical Dialogues and Fragments." Albany proposes to have the Declaration of

dependence read and the oration delivered on the out th of July by two ex-Guvernors of this State. Prof. Max Muller has gone to Germany for a year's holiday, which, combined with change of air and society, he hopes will completely restore his health.

Prof. Taine of the chair of Æsthetics and Art History in the Ecole des Beaux Arts, at Paris, has en obliged to give up teaching for a time owing to

Mr. George Smith, known in connection with many important archaeological discoveries in the valleys of the Euphrates and Tigris, is expected to return to England soon from his third expedition to that country.

Sir John Rose was entertained at dinner resterday at the Union Club by L. P. Morton, esq. hief-Justice Waite, the Hon. S. I., Tilley, Governor New Brunswick; the Hon. E. D. Morgan, the Hon. W. M. Evarts, Admiral Alden, Ca. t. Temple, the Rev. H. C. Potter, Judge Sanford, the Hon. H. J. Jowett, the Hon George Stephens, R. Angus, and George Silss were among the guests. Sir John sails for England in the Adriatic

Dr. Isaac I. Hayes, who was chiefly instruental in securing the passage of the State Survey bill through the last Legislature, writes to the Chairman of the Commission, Chancellor J. V. L. Pruya, a letter congratulating bim upon the organization of the Board, and giving, to be placed in its archives. a detailed history of

of work required, and which has already furnished this State, along its eastern boundary, with base lines in its Hudson River and Lake Champlain trianguistions, awell as its great primary work, from which departures can readily be made toward any section of the interior of the State that may be determined upon; the principal object of the triangulation of the State being to determine the control of the state being to determine the state of the state being to determine the state being to determine the state of t object of the transportant of the state being to deter-mine the exact reographical positions of prominent and important landmarks, from which county and town boundaries may be accurately determined, and all dis-putes in reference thereto forever settled, and upon which triangulation all future topographical, geological, and other surveys may be based."

Mr. John M. Francis concludes his series of letters, written during his recent tour around the world, with some observations on travel as an educator. Speaking of the erroneous impressions of this country held among Englishmen, he says: "One gentleman who is above the average in general intelligence, seriously asked the question why it was that we adhered to a practice that civilization ought ere this to have done away with among a people so clever as the Americans-the with among a people so clever as the Americans—the carrying of deadly weapons by every man, and by every boy approaching manhood. He was interogated as to what he meant by this assertion. 'What do I mean?' said he; 'why, you must know. Every man or nearly said he; 'why, you must know. Every man or nearly every one carries a pisted in America, and attending any piace of entertainment and at public houses and restaurants he always makes a show of the deadly weapon, placing his pisted upon the table whenever he sits down for refreshment at any public place. Of course you know.' Ascertaning that the man was perfectly carnest in what he said, and meant it, he was assured that he was altogether mistaken; that as a rule our people did not carry pistels at all. 'Can that be true' he said; 'why I supposed, and I am sure that it is the understanding among o'r people, that this carrying of pistols, and their use too, on slight provocations, was an American habit in every section of your country.'"

POLITICAL NOTES.

A Bristow Club has been formed at Halowell. Me., Mr. Blaine's own district. It is admitted with general frankness and

rejoicing that S, caker Kerr has completely vindicated The new Bristow Club of Chicago has al-

ready a membership of 3,500. The Chicago Tribune says all the members are "leading citizens." The Bayard movement appears to be obbing

rapidly. It has made no perceptible hold in the South, where it was expected to develop the most strength. The California delegation to St. Louis is said

stand seven for Tilden, three for Hendricks, and two for Bayard. As the delegation was instructed to vote as a unit, Tilden will have its full vote so long as his nomi-nation is probable. In naming candidates whom it would like

to see voted for in the Cincinnati Convention, The Evening Post speaks in deservedly high terms of Secretary Fish, Charles Francis Adams, Jacob D. Cox, Edwin D. Morgan, and William M. Evar s. Extremes do meet. Here are the Orient and

Occident together in our polities: the Turkish question getting mixed up with the St. Louis nomination-the Western Democracy won't stand Tilden because he's a hard-money man, and they want a Softa. New-York has another candidate for the

Vice-Presidency. A squad of Troy politicians is said to be going to Cheinnati to secure the nomination of the Hon. Martin I. Townsend for the second place. A good many worse names might be selected for the position. Gen. Hancock's friends are said to be stir-

ring themselves once more, and an attempt has been made to bring Judge Davis to the surface again in a careally prepared pamphlet setting forth his qualifications, of much of a stir has been created in either case as yet. Mr. A. B. Cornell was the first delegate to

arrive in Cincinnati. He announced immediately that Senator Conkling was absolutely sure of 250 votes on the first ballot. Mr. Cornell is to be assisted in the Conk-ling canvass by Senator Jones of Nevada, "Boss" Shep-here, Hallet Kilbourn, George C. Gornam, and Gen. Butler's nephew, George Butler. There are slight evidences that the Blaine

sentiment among the New-Jersey delegates to Cincinnati is not so strong as it was. When they were first elected they were understood to stand 16 for Blaine and 2 for Conkling. Careful inquiry by a correspondent of The Herald now places them as follows: Blaine, 11; Conkling, 2; Eristow, 1; Morton, 1; and 3 undecided between Blaine and some man like Mr. Evarts or The Washington correspondent of The Spring-

field Republican writes: "I am satisfied of one thing, and it is that the Democrats are afraid of Blaine's nomination. Deny it as they may, they act as if they wou d rather some other Republican would be nominated. Part of this doubtless arises from the personal dislike created by his amnesty speech last December. From this point of view it does not seem that Mr. Bristow has much chance. Blaine's friends are determined that he shall be defeated, for they attribute the recent attacks and exposure a good deal to Mr. Bristow's friends, though this is not true. At all events he (Mr. Bristow) has been opposed to the personal warfars upon Blaine. But many of the Blaine delegates will be against him even after their favorite has been taken off the course; the Morton and Conkling delegates are generally against him on principle, and I do not see where his chances lie. The idea of fear of defeat will drive the Convention to Bristow! The trouble is that Republicans generally do no seem to have any fear of defeat. Here nearly all of them speak in the most confident terms of success Whoever gets the nomination will be elected, says Mr. Wheeler, one of our most astute Republicans. Some one asked him: 'What if Blaine follows Colfax into the asked him: 'What if Blaine follows Colfax into the shade!' 'That will make no difference,' was his reply, 'for the people cannot find anything better on the other side. They are afraid to intrust the Democrats with the General Government.' Whether this view be reasonable or not, I will not attempt to decide, but I suspect that the Convention will share it, and, that being so, if Blaine is beaten, I expect to see Washburne or Hayes, or some other respectable and moderate Republican taken up, but not Mr. Bristow."

PUBLIC OPINION.

We are of decided opinion that Gov. Tilden ae strongest man in the race for the instien.-[Atlanta Constitution (Dem.) Mr. Bristow's name in the Presidential can-

ass is powerful because it represents what the people ow excuestly crave—official honesty.—[Cleveland Her-The Republican candidate must be relieved

of the load of the Resumption act, or the Republicans must prepare to see every department of Government transferred to the Democratic party.—[Toledo Commer-We have no fear that there will be any dis-

cord in St. Louis. Onto will not dark make any distarb-ance after she sees how the other States go. The Demo-erats have the best of the race, and nothing can prevent them from winning with Gov. Tilden at the head of the With a ticket to read Wheeler and Hayes wo have no hesitation in believing that the Republican party will be gioriously triumplant. Two doubtral States, New-York and Ohio, would be represented upon the ticket, and both would give the ticket a strong majority. —[Coldwater (Mich.) Republican (Rep.)

It is now reported in Columbus, and is generally believed, that Gov. Allen has come to the conclusion that he has been in the hands of conspirators recently, and that he intends to withdraw entirely from the Presidential race, leaving the field clear for Tharman or some other Onio man.—[Cleveland Plain Dealer (Dem.) Persons given to tracing out coincidences

Persons given to the Chicago Tribune's warm count tion of Mr. C. H. McCormick as the Democratic can for the Vice-Presidency was almost identical in tun-tic amount-coacut of the marriage of Mr. McCorn son to Mr. Medili's daughter.—[N. Y. Evening Post.

Can Senator Conkling decline an almost hopeless possibility of a nomination in 1876! It is not crucial contest for our Senator. Is he equal to it? It may not be the path of inchastion; but we are confident it is the path of duty and of honer. It means certain salvation to the Senator and the party of his love from hamilation and possible defeat.—[Hochester Express (Rep.)

MR. BLAINE'S DEFENSE.

The apparent success which Mr. Blaine won the apparent success that the latter than apoiled by the character of the letters he produced. Some of these relate to business affairs not having anything to do with the present live stigation, but all of them show that as Sponker of the fibrine he was decayly in colved in rulinada always in head of legicia dan, while one or two look main like direct corruption than anything class—(The Nation (Ind.))

His worst enemies have not been able to fx upon afin the charmener of a gambler and speculator in the securities of questionable corporations, as he has done in these letters, all of which were written as he says, in secrecy and confidence. Instead of a vincica-tion, the letters seem to establish the charge. [Chargo

Tribune (Rep.) The attempt to overthrow Plaine has raised him up, and whereas a month ago there were a dozen men who, in the popular estimation, were as able as he, he is to day, through no dost; or wish

Mr. Blaiae has done the very best thing for nimself, and the only tang casulated to restore the confidence of his supporters. Still the fact remains by his own admissions, that he has been a busy speculator in public schemes ranging from ownership in reflecats to accepting tees as attorney in securing sun contracts.—[Indianapolis News (Ind.)]

Mr. Blaine is amply vindicated, after an unparalleled persecution. He is been where he was a week ago. He has lost in one sense, but he has gained in many others. Whether he is to gain more or not, whether he is others. Whether he is to gain more or not, whether he is to gain so much more as to accure the Cheinnati nomi-nation, depends now more upon his enemics than his friends.—(Unca Herald (Kep.)

The electoral vote of South Carolina is the only one in the South which can be put down as certain for the Republican nominee. That of North Carolina is doubtful, as is also that of Louisiana. A division has appeared in the councils of the party in Piorida, which